WICHITA, KANSAS, SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1895.

TAKES THE PLATFORM

AUTHOR OF "COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL" IN DEBATE.

HE MEETS LAUGHLIN

CLEVELAND'S FAVORITE AUTHOR-ITY STANDS FOR GOLD.

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE URGED

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY AN IN-TERNATIONAL MYTH.

On the Other Hand the "Yardstick" is Waved-Bugaboo of Repudiation is Raised Amid Croakings of Despair.

Chicago, May 17 .- A stirring political encounter took place tonight hardly par alleled in the west since the famous struggle between Lincoln and Douglass just on the eve of the civil war, Tonight's platform combatants were two giants of the opposing sides in the raging financial controversy-J. Lawrence Laughlin, professor of political econo-my in the university of Chicago, the favorite authority of President Cleveland and William H. Harvey, author of Coin's

Not half the people clamoring to be present could have been accompdated and the auditorium itself been secured for the meeting of the champions. The spacious rooms of the Illinois clob on stately Ashland boulevard were crowded to almost suffocation when the president of the club, Dr. Homer M. Thomas announced all in readiness for the dress

suit gladiators.

Were it not for the fashionable surroundings the seriousness of the occasion and the dignity of the andience,
the majority of whom were prominent business and professional men, the eager interest displayed would have been an instant reminder of the moment when Corbett and Mitchell faced each other for their celebrated bout at Jacklle. The proposition to be discus-was read as follows: "Resolved, the United States should at once enter upon the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, independently of the action of any other nation."

CONDITIONS OF DEBATE. Mr. Harvey it was stated would speak for an hour in the affirmative and Professor Laughlin an hour and thirty minutes in the negative, Mr. Harvey then having thirty minutes for a rejoin-der. Mr. Harvey is a rather tall, spare, dark complexioned man of engaging presence but nervous temperament. He was evidently full of suppressed excite-ment when he came forward to begin his address, but he soon steadied himself

Professor Laughlin, wiry of frame, and blonde, but stern in appearance, suggestive of a less emotional make-up and he had the advantage of not being the first to speak. Both men were lib-crally applianced. opening for the affirmative Mr.

"The first reason why I am in favor "The first reason why I am in taxor if independent action by this country is that we should not be subjected to the influences of the governments of Europe. When our forefathers declared their political independence from Europe, it was to free themselves from the class legislation of those governments justly termed pleutocracies. If the class legislation of those are ments, justly termed pleutocracies, If people can be reduced to poverty and the people can be reduced to poverty and the osperity of the United States can be ined by hanging to the financial poliof Europe, then we can be reduced o the same condition by financial logis. lation as that to which a war of conque

GOLDBUGS ADMIT IT.

"If we are right, and our friends, th monometallists, mostly say: 'We admit that bimetallism would be good if we could get international bimetallism,' to other words they agree that there is something radically wrong, but claim that we are tied to the financial policy Europe. So that if a war of con-est in this country by the monarchies Europe, whose form of government different from ours, would reduce us to the condition that the people if those governments are in and they can accomplish the same purpose by financi-al legislation, then there is a necessity for independent action. Where there is

a necessity, there is a remedy.

"The governments of Europe are pleutocracies. They squeeze the lemon of tocracies. They squeeze the seme few control class legislation and th farmer who goes out and robs the bees them time to fill the nest again before going out to rob it again. We have certainly forgotten the history giving the reasons why our forefathers established this government—and that was the reason. Now, if financial legis lation is one of the classes of class legislation by which the many are robbed and the few are enriched, by which the lemon is squeezed, then it is one of the institutions of the European governments that we as a nation of peopl epublican in form, should declare our

FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE. "That is the first reason why inde-pendent financial action should be ta-tion by the United States. If they say, We must have the same money that they have in order to carry on busi-ness with them, my reply is that the biggest business we ever did carry on with the balance of the world on with the balance of the world abroad, particularly Europe, was the time when they had gold and silver as money and we had neither. It is one of those peculiar arguments that wears its way into a man's brain, when reterated and mononotously given by the daily press, that we must have the same money that the other com-mercial nations have. We never stop

investigate such This nation can have an independ-financial system without any ref-whatever to the balance of the and can carry on its own merce by ocean and by land with the cept on its commercial value and by weight. Our coinage has value and by with it. Primary balances of trade are settled with trade. We give them our settled with trade. We give them our wheat and we take their silks and the balance that we may owe them or that they may owe us will be settled just as the merchants between the importing points may agree to testle. They can settle it in gold for so much a pennyweight as measured in the money of their country or our country, or in so much of any other merchandise as may be agreed upon between them in their trade relations.

AN INTERNATIONAL

AN INTERNATIONAL MYTH. "There is no such thing as an inter-national money. What we are con-tending for is the opening of the mints to the free coinage of silver (they are

now open to the free and unlimited coinage of gold) and have never been closed to that metal, and the establish-

closed to that metal, and the establishment on those simple and fixed principles that were adopted by those statesmen who had in view the interest of no class, but of all the people.

"What we want is bimetallism and scientific bimetallism is that:

"First—Free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver; these two metals to constitute the primary or redemption money of the government.

"Second—The silver dollar of 371 and a quarter grains of pure silver to be the unit of value and gold to be coined into money at a ratio to be changed if necessary from time to time if the

necessary from time to time if the commercial parity at the legal ratio shall be affected by the action of for-eign countries. "Third—The money coined from both

"Third—The money coined from both metals to be legal tender in the payment of all debts.

"Fourth—The option as to which of the two moneys is to be paid in the liquidation of a debt to rest with the debtor, and the government also to exercise that option when desirable when paying out redemption money.

"The mints are now open to the unlimited coinage of gold. Such portion of the product of that metal as does not find an immediate demand to be used in the arts and manufactures, is taken to the mints and coined into money the arts and manufactures, is taked the mints and coined into money the mints are the into money—and becomes at once the object for which all other products seeks the market. It thus has an unlimited market as the mints are open to all of it that comes.

to all of it that comes.

"This was true also as to silver prior to 1873, but by operation of section 13 of the act of that year the mints were closed to the unlimited coinage of that metal. Hence, when silver now seeks the markets and exhausts the demand supplied by the arts and manufactures, and the small purcases of the government to coin it into money, the demand for it ceases. Gold has an unlimited demand. Silver has a limited demand. Silver has a limited demand. Silver is now a commodity to be measured in gold. It is an object to be gored and kicked by builts and bears. It is shut out from the United States mint. It is token money. It has been deprived of that unlimited demand it enjoyed prior to 1873.

WOULD OPEN THE MINTS.

WOULD OPEN THE MINTS. "We would restore to it that unlimited demand. We would open the mints to it again. We would leave the mints open to gold as they are now. We to it again.

open to gold as they are now. We would give silver the same privilege as gold. Restoring to it this unlimited demand would cause silver to rise as compared with gold. This is what we want. This is what we would do. We would again make the standard silver dollar the unit of value as it was before 1873. It would thus be a dollar and the bullion in it would be worth a dollar, as the number of grains of bullion in a dollar would have the right to walk into the mint and be coined into a dollar. No man would take less for it when he could have it coined at pleasure into a dollar. We would make gold coins of the value of so many silver nits or dollars, as the law existed prior to 1873. Silver is the peoples' money. It was so regrided by our forefathers and was the favored metal of the two. It was given the position of honor in the coinage of our two metals by having the unit of value made from it, and gold, its companion metal, it, and gold, its companion metal, measured in it. Gold was and is the money of the rich. This was to be a government of the people, and the peo-ple's money was to be the most favor-

GOLD WAS RECOINED.

"Twice when the commercial ratio between the two metals made it advisable to change the legal ratio, the change was made by recoining the gold coins. This was in 1834 and 1837. The spirit of our forefathers then lived in their sons. The gold coins were changed in weight and size. In 1834 the gold eagle had twelve grains taken our of eagle had twelve grains taken out of it. In 1837 the gold eagle had two-tenths of a grain added to it. No change was ever made in the quantity of pure silver in the silver unit. There was to be no two yard sticks. The rich man's money—gold—was recoined when the commercial ratio interfered with the legal ratio. This is the law we would

"We would make both legal tender in the payment of all debts. We would re-peal the law of 1878 and the Sherman law of 1896 authorizing contracts (bonds, notes and mortgages) to be taken payble in gold only. We would allow no discrimination to be made be-tween the legal tender character of the tween the legal tender character of the two metals. We would allow no private individual to dictate to the govern ment what its legal tender money should be. We would place the white metal on an equal footing with the colored metal, "without regard to pre-vious condition of race or servitude."

OPTION TO THE DEBTOR. "We would give the option to the debtor if there was any preference as to which of the two he would use in the payment of a debt. A break in the commercial parity causes the cheaper metal to be used. This increases the demand for the cheaper metal. This increased demand restores the value of the metal that had thus fallen below Parity and brings it back to parity.

To give the option to the creditor causes the dearer metal to be demanded, and It thus grows dearer and dearer and a parity is permanently broken, and the gap grows wider and wider. When the debtor has the option the two metals will oscillate close to a parity and substantially at a parity. This oscilliation is the elasticity that bimetallism gives to primary money. If one becomes scarce the other is used. If one is cornered, the other takes its place. Either

answers for money.
"A true knowledge of bimetallism and the simplicity of that system died with ur ancestors. Selfishness stalked into cur ancestors. Selfishness stalked into the American congress at a time when neither metals was being used as a primary money—our primary money was then paper—at a time when cor-ruption was rife in our national legis-lature, followed by articles of impeach-ment against Vive President Colfax for complicity in the Oak Ames affect the complicity in the Oak-Ames affair, the resignation of Secretary of War Bel-knap, for bribery, the charge of cor-ruption against numerous congressmen in connection with the credit mobilier scandal and land grant swindles.

FIRST TRUST ORGANIZED. "At a time when statesmanship was dwarfed in personal selfishness, men who knew what the effect of such a change in our financial policy meant, organized successfully the first trust to be benefitted by national legislation in this country. It was a money trust. It was the demonstigation of silver. The money of the people was destroyed. Silver at that time was at a slight prem ium over gold. By this act the mints were closed to the unlimited coinage of silver, except the trade dollar, which was overvalued by eight grains and in tended only for export to China, and it was shut off by the act of 1876, excen-

as the secretary of the treasury might permit it to be coined. "Silver had then begun to fall as measured in gold and the breach in the measured in gold and the breach in the commercial parity of the two metals, as was natural, gradually widened. With resumption gold asserted its im-portance and silver correspondingly de-clined. Under the Bland-Allison act of 1878 creditors began to make their 1878 creditors began to make their notes, bonds and mortgages payable in gold to the exclusion of all other forms of legal tender money. This increased the demand for gold. Silver had ceased to be primary money. It had taken a place with nickel and copper as token money, all redeemable directly and indirectly in gold.

FLASTICITY ALL GONE That elasticity which the alternate e of silver with gold, that true bimetallism, gave to our primary money

(Continued on Third Page.)

HIS MIND WANDERS

SUCH IS THE STORY TOLD OF SEN-ATOR HOUSEHOLDER.

It is Now Stated That a Friend, on Calling at the Senator's Rooms, Fluds Him Weeping, and on Attempting to Hearten Him Up is Answered With the Babbling Incoherence of Incipient Insanity--His Family Said to be Subject to Dementia-Seathing Nature of the Expose in His

Topeka, Kan., May 17 .- The story is out here tonight that Senator Householder is losing his mind. He has not appeared at the investigations of the committee for two days, his excuse being that he was not feeling well. Today at 2 o'clock, the story goes. Senator McTaggart went to Senator Householder's rooms in this city and found the Populist weeping like a baby. To the encouragements of McTaggart to cheer up Senator Householder answered in an irrational and demented way. It is now given out that his mind has been affected for some time. It is remember-ed that his testimony at the investigation given the other day was rambling

and unsatisfactory. The exposes on Householder's official conduct have been scathing. It was proven that he got \$200 a month out of the state in per diem and mileage. It was also shown that he charged mile-age in both his capacity as a state sen-ator and as a member of the board for identical trips over and outside the

state.

The committee does not expect to finthe committee does not expect to in-ish its work for three weeks yet, but the reported insanity of Householder may hasten the matter. It is said that Householder's family is afflicted with insanity, he having a brother in the asylum at the present time.

KANSAS DOCTORS GET THROUGH. They Elect Officers and Then Wind Up With a Banquet.

Topeka, Kan., May 17.—The Kansas doctors elected the following officers this afternoon: President, R. S. Black, Ottawa, Kan.; vice president, M. M. Gardner, Greenleaf; corresponding secretary, G. A. Wood, Topeka; treasurer, I. Reynolds, Horton. The meeting adjourned tonight with a banquet.

NOT JOHN BROWN'S BODY.

But the Remains of Two of His Comrades are in Request. Topeka, Kan., May 17.-The following

Topeka, Kan., May 17.—The following letter was sent today to the mayor of Perth Amboy, N. Y., by S. G. Parker of this city, who is a member of the national council, G. A. R.:
"Dear Sir—I understand that the remains of A. D. Stevens and A. C. Haslet, of John Brown fame, who were hanged at Harper's Ferry, are to be exhumed from their present resting places and I desire to know how soon said disinterment will take place, as I

paces and I desire to know how soon said disinterment will take place, as I am satisfied that their fathers of Kansas will be anxious to have them moved to this place. I will make an effort to see what can be done in the matter."

WALKED FROM CRIPPLE CREEK.

Mrs. Sarah Coleman Tells a Pitlful Story in Topeka. Topeka, Kan., May 17.—Sarah Coleman of Cripple Creek, Col., arrived here today on foot from her late Colorado home. She is enroute to Kansas City, where she has an uncle named George Reeves, a blacksmith. Her husband gave her no support; her friends placed her two small children in a covern in a power and left Cripple. in a convent in Denver and left Cripple Creek three weeks ago baving walked over 500 miles. She got work in the Arlington hotel here in order to pay her way to Kansas City.

ICE FORMS IN KANSAS. Garden Truck. Cornfields and Fruit Suffer From the Frost.

Leavenworth, May 17.—Throughout this section last night the severest frost of May ravaged gardens, ruined early potatoes and did much damage to corn and wheat. The temperature was down to 28 in this city. In low places ice formed.

places ice formed.

Lawrence, Kan., May 17.—A very heavy heavy frost last night cut corn. potatoes and vegetables to the ground and did serious damage to berires and other fruit. It was the heaviest frost of the spring season

OSBUN'S SISTER IS MENTIONED.

Method in His Madness. Lawrence, Kan., May 17.—The de-fense in the trial of Clinton Osbun for murder this morning introduced a cou-ple of expert witnesses to prove his in-sanity but did not make much out of them. In rebuttal evidence for the prosecution, witnesses stated that they had seen Stella Osbun at various places with Charles Hamble, the man who was killed by Osbun for alleged seduc-tion, and that they had stayed at such places as man and wife. mony in regard to Miss Osbun's char-acter was introduced. The prosecu-tion expects to take all day tomorrow to complete its rebuttal evidence.

Gioucester, Mass., May 17.—Professor Dyche of the Kansas state university has sailed in the fishing schooner Golden Hope fro Greenland. Professor Dyche is one of the best known naturalists in the west, and he goes to Greenland for specimens of mammalia and birds.

MRS. LAHAR IS INDICTED.

Grand Jury Charges Her With Murder in the First Degree.

crime with which she is charged. Bishop Vincent Will Preside.

Bishop Vincent Will Preside.

Oklahoma City, O. T., May 17.—(Special)—Bishop John H. Vincent, D. D., will be the presiding bishop at the annual conference of the Methodist Episcopal church which will convene at McAllister Oct. 16. Some radical changes are in prospect. This is the third time that Bishop Vinvent has had charge of the Oklahoma annual conference and is the only one on record where the bishop has presided at three consecutive sessions of the same conferences. sions of the same conference

IN THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE. Election and Fellow-Servant Bills, Colonel

Jones and Oscar Wilde. Kansas City, May 17.—A special from Jefferson City says. The report of the conference committee on the election bill is being preparel by the senate typewriters today, but there is little chance for its being completed before Monday. The conference committee was excused from the senate today in order to give the members time to fin-ish up their work. The feature of the compromise between the house and sen-ate is that it has disarranged all the plans of the Phelps-Filley combina-foreign power.

tion. The latter expected to hold the election bill issue safely in hand so that it could be used as a club in preventing adverse legislation on the fellow-servant bill, but the comferees kick ed the props from under the combination: It is said that Filley wants to pass the election bill and adjourn.

In the senate this morning Senators Lyman and Yeater had a set-to over the fellow-servant bill. The former wanted the bill laid over till next Tuesday in order to take action on the election measure but after a lively wordy war Yeater carried the day and the fellow-servant bill was taken up.

servant bill was taken up.
Debate on the engrossment of the
Peers bill was in progress today but
the vote on engrossment may go over until Monday

In the house this morning, Jones of Hickory presented a resolution calling on the governor to send a supplementary message calling on the legislature to pass a law to prevent the incarcera-tion of women and fallen girls in the House of the Good Sheperd, St. Louis,

but the anti-A. P. A's arose in their might and downed Jones before he knew where he stood. Some few bills of miner importance were introduced. The committee on criminal jurisprudence reported unfaverably Julian's bill to tax road fran-

Governor Stone has abandoned, it is said, any idea of sending a supplemental message to the assembly on the school text book commission. He is now determined to force the two houses to go on record on the subjects now before them and will not enlarge their nowers. The question of adjournment sine die which is now being discussed in both houses cannot be settled conclusively before next week.

Senator Wurdeman of St. Louis couty verbally assailed Colonel Charles Henry Jones of the Post Dispatch today. He termed him the Oscar Wilde of American journalism.

of American journalism.

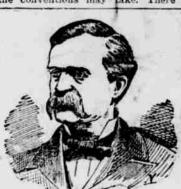
TO INCREASE THE MEMBERSHIP. Catholic Knights Discuss the Office of Supreme Organizer.

Omaha, May 17.—At teday's session of the supreme council of the Catholic Knights of America the convention again resolved itself into a committee of the whole to complete consideration of the report of the committee on laws. The most important feature in this re-spect was the debate on the question of creating the supplemental office of su-preme organizer, a position suggested to increase the membership of the order. During the discussion Archbishop Gros of Oregan took the floor for
the first time during the convention
proceedings and warmly urged the necessity of doing something to infuse
new life into the order and insure an new are into the order and insure an increase in membership. The western delegates held a caucus and decided to promote the chances of Hon. E. D. McGuinness of Province, R. I., for the supreme presidency. The election of officers takes place tomorrow.

THINKS THEY WON'T SECEDE. General Weaver Has Doubts of Democrats

and Populists Swapping Places. Denver, May 17.-General James B. Weaver was today interviewed by the Associated Psres upon the duty of Populists in the coming presidential campaign. He said:

"The Populists will never go into the Democratic party, nor will any great number of Democratis go into the Populist party, no matter what action the conventions may lake. There is



GEN. JAMES B. WRAVER.

but one sensible and patriotic thing to do, we must unite upon an independent The head of the ticket should be some man of Democratic antecedants like Sibley, who has left his party and declared war for the people. The vice president should be some prominent Republican like Judge Caldwell who is for financial reform."

LATE NEWS BY WIRE. Items of General Interest From All Over

London, May 17.—A number of ware-ouses and factories covering an acre and a half have been burned, Loss

London, May 17.—The Spanish steam-r Gravina was lost off Caponese during a typhoon. Only two of those aboard were saved. Trinidad, Col., May 17.-Twelve Inch-

eported between here and Raton, . This is the first snow or rain in this territory for nearly six months and it is hailed with the greatest delight by stock growers and others New York, May 17 .- A special from San Salvador says a revolution is re-ported in Honduras. Some fighting has occurred and four officers were killed

and fourteen prisoners were captured and shot by the government troops. San Francisco, May 17.—Peter H. Burnett, the first constitutional governor of California died this afternoon. He was 59 years old and a native of Tennessee. He filled various judicial offices and served a term as justice of the supreme court of California.

St. Louis, May 17.—The supreme council Royal Arcanum held no ses-sion today. The delegates and their wives saw principal points about the

stillwater, O. T., May 17.—(Special)—
The grand jury has returned an indictment charging Mrs. Zoe Lahar with murder in the first degree.

Since the killing of Mrs. Emma Mc-Henry May 1, Mrs. Lahar has been confined in the county jail, Judge Dale having fixed her ball at \$5000, which she was unable to give.

The finding of the grand jury, however, has caused the judge to deny her ball and she will be held in confinement until she can be tried for the crime with which she is charged.

Cleveland, Ohio, May II.—Advices re-ceived today from various points in northern Ohio, show that there was a beavy and destructive frost last night in that section. Vegetation which es-caped Sunday night's frost now is at-

Smith Resigns as President of the Committee on Church Unity -- Dr. Young and Rev. Howard Johnson Complain and Explain--What Some of the Seminaries Said-Future Course of Proceedings.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 17.-The Pres byterian general assembly surpassed itself this year in bringing important

It is unusual for a matter of such widespread interest as the control of the denominational seminaries to come to the fore within twenty-four hours of delivery of the opening sermons. The questions at issue have not yet been decided, but the discussion has been begun and it is to be continued tomor row without interruption till the end reached. The report was read this morning and an interval of three o four hours given for its purusal and digestion. In the afternoon an hour and a half was given to debate. Three speakers taking part in it. At the close an attempt was made to set a hour for the taking of a vote but it was not adopted. Its effect would have been to limit the time of each speaker to ten minutes. Tomorrow the open-ing speech will be made by E. E. White of Columbus, O., the newly elected president of the directory of Lane sem-inary at Cincinnati, which rejected the attempts of general assembly to gain control of its funds for the purposes of

MORNING SESSION. The assembly opened today's ses-

son with divine services and the first business meeting was largely attended in anticipation of the report of the com-mittee on control of seminaries, which is one of the principal subjects to come-before the assembly. After the pre-liminaries Moderator Booth accepted the gavel with a pleasing address. The business of the session was the taken business of the session was then taken up and standing committees were announced as far as they have been made up. When the report of the committee on seminary control was announced on seminary control was announced every commissioner was in his seat anothere was great interest manitated as no one was given any idea before as to the nature of the report. The committee's report recites the various conferences had with the trustees of the various seminaries during the year and the views presented by said trustees. These show a wide divergence of opinion as regards the control of the seminaries by the general assembly. There seems to be a majority opinion, however, that the general assembly has no ever, that the general assembly has no direct authority over these and some resent such action by the general as-sembly as will deprive the seminaries of their autonom:

RESOLUTIONS REPORTED. The following resolution explains the committee's action and recommenda-

"First-That it is the sense of this as-"First—That it is the sense of this as-sembly that the assembly of 1894 did not intend to prepare the way for any change in the tenure or management of the property of the seminaries or to do anything which can affect the autonomy of the seminaries and that said recommendations were intended to have meaning and effect as recited in this committee's report. This assemin this committee's report. This assembly, reaffirming the resolution of the assembly of 1894, does so with the avowed purpose of leaving the tenure and title to all property of the seminary interests of the board of publication and Sabbath school work. naries exactly where they are now, in the hands of the various boards of trustees and with the purpose of secur-ing a veto power to the assembly, as inforcing by charter provision and of safeguarding by char-ter declaration, trusts had and held by boards of trustees against perversion

ond-That this general assembly reaffirms the action of the assembly of 1894 and, in view of the progress made and the importance of the interests in volved, declares that in its judgment efforts should be continued to secure the adoption, in substance, of the as-sembly's plans by all seminaries. "Third—That a committee be ap-pointed to have further charge of this

matter, and to make report to the next general assembly.

Adopted unanimously, and repectfully submitted, in behalf of the commit-

WM. C. YOUNG (Signed) On motion the discussion of the re-ort was made a special order for 2:30

in the afternoon. AFTERNOON SESSION. The church was crowded in the after-noon with people anxious to hear the seminary debate. The first hour, how-ever, was occupied in the consideration of the report of the committee on church unity. The action of the pres-

church unity. The action of the prea-byteries of the church and also the ac-tion of the last general assembly were such that the venerable chairman, Dr. Joseph T. Smith, of Baltimore, felt compelled to tender his resignation owing to the lack of accord between himself and the church as its will has been expressed by its constituent bodies. The expiration of the hour put the matter over as unfinished business.
Dr. William C. Young, of Danville,

Dr. William C. Young, of Dany Ky, chairman of the committee of c Ry, chairman of the committee of con-ference with the seminaries, leaped to the platform and began at once an im-passioned speech. He rejoiced that af-ter a year of misunderstanding and crit ter a year of misunderstanding and crit-leism, he had an opportunity to set forth the plans of his committee. He com-plained that every weapon of the press had been employed in the interval to prejudice, harass and weaken the com-mittee's work. The committee, he said had welcomed light from any source. Nine-tenths of what had been said, how work had been said, how work had been beard or what the critical ever had been based on what the critics read into the report, not on the true intent and contents of the same. STARTED FROM BRIGGS

He proceeded to praise the committee and review the history of the present cour in any seminary since these bodles are all civil corporations, not amenable to the assembly. The plan of gaining control of these bodies came up in 1894 and was adopted by a vote of four in that section. Negetation which escaped Sunday night's frost now is alton and point of the section properly destroyed. Great dam are was done to wheat, corn and point to one, but the plan, the speaker claimed completely destroyed, Great dam are was done to wheat, corn and point to see that the speaker of the had not been understood. It was included to give the assembly standing the courts so that it might enter the region of the country. The life is property was not declared a one-fare rate for the following meetings, the largest of the year. Epworth League, Chattanooga Christian Endeavor, Boston, Knuths Templar, Boston, Baptis Young People's union, Baltimers (G. A. R. Louisville; and National Educational association, Denver,

Denver, May 17.—Hon. Henry C. Caldwell, senior United States circuit ladge for the Eighth judicial circuit, has written a letter to an old Penver friend in the senior to the strength new plan was fevteed in order to safety out the silver question. He speaks of the summy parased his report as the life of the property of the church in these institutions by allowing the association of the strength new going on in reference to eilbe very and says the fight ought to have been forced years ago on lines of absolute and unqualified free coinage of point and silver at as ratio of 18 to 1.

without regard to England or any other forced in the speaker of the church in the speaks free of the second to the strain of the st

PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLY GETS Wichita, Saturday, May 18, 1895

Weather for Wichits today: Fair: warmer; southerly win INDEX OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS

1. "Coin"-Laughlin Debate in Chicago. Presbyte rians Discuss Seminaries. Fatalities by a Collapsed Building.

2. Cycle Races and Drill at Memphis

3. Pirates Get a Solid Letting Down. Wheat Goes Above Seventy Cents. Week's Advances in Wage Scales.

5. Nudd Brings Suit for Slander. Whittaker Refused Liberty for Love

6. Ancient Vileness of the Northwest. Man Who Yielded as "Next."

8. Impecunious European Princes.

is so sensitive as to let this action prevent union the speaker did not wish to live to see it. The real action that is proposed would not act as a bar.

"LETTER WITHOUT SPIRIT." The floor was then taken by Rev. Howard Johnson of Chicago. He complained that the report gave the words but not the spirit of the replies of the varoius seminarites. Tals he proceeded to show by quoting from the answers of the boards of directors of these institutions.

Princeton seminary declared the proposed plan unwise and unnecessary as well as inexpedient. Auburn declared that "it was inex-

edient to take any action which may have in view any change in the charac-ter, relations or methods of control." Lane seminary said that it felt "con-strained to decline to take any steps to effect such changes as are contemplat-

Danville seminary was "compelled to retain control of its funds and proper-McCormick seminary, "does not think it advisable or expedient to make the changes proposed." Several others answered in a similar way and only seminaries at Omaha and Dubuque ac-

quiesed.

After finishing his survey, Mr. John son asked if the last speaker had given a fair idea of the position of the semi-naries and was met by cries of "Yes," yes," which were soon answered by a chorus of "No," "no." His contention was that control should remain in the hands of those 200 men who now con-stitute the seminary directors, declar-ing that they are the full equal in av-erage ability of the much-prised men on the assembly's committee. He closson asked if the last speaker had given

erage ability of the much-prised men on the assembly's committee. He closed with the appeal that the charter of the seminaries remain untouched.

The remainder of the time till adjournment was occupied by Dr. W. W. MciKnney of Rutledge, Pa., who read from prepared manuscript. He was listened to with inpatience and was finally cut off in the midst of a sentence. The motion was then made and carried that the discussion be taken up in the publication and Sabbath school work. The principal speech of the evening was made by ex-Governor Beaver of

Pennsylvania.

Salt Lake Convention Votes to Establish the Bimetallic Union. Salt Lake City, Utah, May 17.-At the silver conference today, Chairman Thompson appointed the following dele gates to the Memphis bimetallic meeting, June 11: Ex-Governor Bradford Prince. New Mexico; Hon. F. E. Sargent. Rutte, Mont., ex-Governor Aiva A. Adams, Denver, Colo.; Hon. C. M. Donaldson, Oregon; Hon. Henry W. Langenour, Woodland, Cal.

Chairman Merrill of Montana of the committee on plan of organization, reported the following:

Resolved, That an organization be conceded, to be called the "Honest Money Educational union."

Second—its object shall be to inculgates to the Memphis bimetallic

nd-Its object shall be to inculsecond—its object shall be to incur-cate the principles of himetallism and and the restoration of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, by the circulation of documents, the holding of meetings and other appropriate

Third—The union shall have an executive committee, consisting of one member from each of the eleven states and territories invited to this conference, which shall have charge of its work, which shall have charge of its work. The building to the building when the walls fell. rum of this committee.
Fourth—Other states and territories can become connected with the union by a vote of a majority of all the mem-

bers of the executive committee and shall thereafter be entitled to represen-tation in the executive committee. Fifth-In every state and territory connected with this union, there shall be a state or territorial committee, sisting or five or more members,

state or territorial committee to raise the necessary fund for carrying out the object of the union and in every proper way to aid in the furtherance of these

Upon motion of Judge Bickford of Montana the word "educational" was

Montana the word "educational" was day are off the sick list and are play-ExGovernor Adams of Colorado proposed the name of "Bimetallic Union" which was agreed.

After adopting the remainder of the report without change, the delegates proceeded to Fort Douglass, where a

salute and review were given honor.

On reassembling in the afternoon. Deli of Oregon, who had vainly tried at the merning session to get in a lengthy substitute for the committee report, offered it, but it was voted down.

Slavin is meaking a little notoriety in wanting to gfut Corbett in the spring of lies. He had better taken on Jackson and Hall again before he faces Gentleman James J.

Lockey club as-

The Wichita Baily Gagle. WENT TO SPLINTERS

TENEMENT HOUSE COLLAPSES IN COVENTRY, R. L.

MEET DEATH

ELEVEN ARE INJURED, TWO OF THEM PERHAPS FATALLY.

BUILDING STOOD UP ON STILTS

GIVES WAY WITHOUT WARNING AND FALLS INTO THE STREET

Little Child Crushed -- Children Playing Near by, Injured.

Providence, R. L. May 17 .- A two and a half story wooden tenement house owned by Joseph Lemoine, and occupied by several French families in Coventry in that part known as Jericho, seven miles from this city, collapsed late this afternoon and three persons were killed and eleven injured. It is thought that two of the latter are fatally hurt. The building had been raised to permit the building of another story beneath it.

THE KILLED.
MRS. MABEL GUERTIN, 50 years

ASA ALDRICH, 55 years old, work man employed in raising house Two and a half year old child of Louis

Lemoine, occupant of the house. The most seriously injured are: Mrs. Joseph Lemoine, aged 70 years, crushed bruised and internally injured, probably fatally; Noah Richards, workman, two scalp wounds, injured internally, probably fatally; Mrs. Louis Lemoine, 25 years old, seriously injured about head; Fred Baltch, 10 years old, scalp

wounds, unconscious.

The building was about fifty feet long with a frontage of twenty feet. The lower portion was formerly a store, and the owner recently decided to raise it twenty feet and use the lower stories for tenements. The two families in the upper stories did not move out.

About 4 o'clock this afternoon, while the men were working at the underpinning, the building, without warning, slid off the piles on which it rested, and pitched endwise into the street, striking the ground with a terrifle crash. It was split and smashed into a mass of kindling wood. From the ruins rose the cries of the injured and dying and the passersby and others at once began the work of rescue. The Centerville fire department was summoned and rendered valuable assistance in tearing away the debris. An alarm was rung upon the mill bells and soon thousands had gathered at the scene. SLID OFF THE PILES.

Meanwhile the rescures were tearing apart the mass of splintered beams and boards and soon came upon the body of a woman lying in the street under the second floor. It was crushed almost unrecognizable, but from the clothing it was identified as that of Mrs. Mabel Guerteine a widow who lived on the Guerteine, a widow, who lived on the second floor. A short distance away the body of a child was found. The neck was broken and the lower part was hadly mangled. Half an hour later the body of Asa Aldrich of Arctic Cen-tre was found, His back was broken and his head was crushed into pulp. Aldrich was in the act of moving a

heavy Jack under the building when it started on its downward plunge. Mrs. Joseph Lemoine, wife of the owner of the building, and Noah Richards, a workman, were taken from the ruins so badly injured that they will die. Half a dozen others, including several children who had been playing. were also injured.

BURIED BY FALLING WALLS. One Victim Dies, Another is Dying and the Third Will Recover.

Chicago, May 17.—Three men were buried this afternoon under a brick wall which collapsed at the Globe Moul ding works, Sangamon street and Four teenth place.
One of the men William Nagle was so hadly injured that he died within a few minutes after being taken to the hospital. Of the other two, James Car-bine received a fractured skull and will probably die and Thomas Burns, who

was hadly battered up about the body,

The principle figure in sporting circles. just now is the "9."

Every man who has wheels doesn's make a good hicyclist. Just think of it, snow storms preventing ball games in May. con-with lyn so low in the column.

metership. These committees shall be appointed at this conference.

Sixth—It shall be the duty of the state or territorial committees.

the are worth seeing. All th crack com-The Pirates are playing great ball, be eastern clubs are doing nothing bjects.

The eastern clubs are doing nothing Seventh—The members of the execu- against Hart and Hawley's pitching. tive committee for each state or terri-tory shall be elected annually by the state or territorial committees respec-ers, and he was great with the bickery. The Cincinnati Reds are doing great work since Ewing, McPhee and

> Cleveland is falling fast in the col-umn of percentages. If they don't soon injunction against Cleveland taking last place.

> St. Paul and Minneapolis basebaft cranks are not on speaking terms. Min-neapolis is too much for the Saints.